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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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The Best Room.

As we stand on that dim threshold, fresh from the world without,
A damp, mysterious odor is lurking all about;
The grim old haircloth furniture paraded out in state,
For some pretensions gathering seems anxiously to wait.

'Tis such a solemn, sacred place, it surely seems a sin
Upon the faded carpeting to let the sunlight in;
But on the wall a glint of it steals through the shutter slide,
Touching grandfather's portrait there beside his bonny bride.

Upon a word of rare design the sunlight sheds its ray—
Wrought by two white hands turned to dust for many and many a day;
This "flower piece" incased in glass seemed to my childish eyes
A thing to gaze and wonder at and sacredly to prize!

The tall, funeral mantle for a giant race seemed made;
Beneath it loomed the fireplace, where as a child I played;
Its blackened depths with care are decked with grasses in a row,
Like feathery ghosts from ashes of the fires of long ago!

My world was not within its walls—I loved the light instead—
Indeed of its drear stateliness I stood in wholesome dread,
But each loved spot upon the farm in memory has a part,
And that old dusty parlor holds its corner in my heart! —*Boston Transcript.*

THE MYSTERIOUS COCKSWAIN.

The big battleship was rolling majestically to and fro several miles off the coast when the fiery sun appeared above the horizon and bathed in golden hues of stunted palms and deserted shores of Cuba. The bluejackets had been turned to earlier than usual, and the work of the morning watch was already completed. On the forecabin the idlers and marines were performing their morning ablutions, while the jackies who had been washing down decks and cleaning ship were gathered in picturesque groups forward of the big turrets, excitedly discussing the news which had been brought forward by some of the wardroom boys.

"The first luff has been ordered to get out a steam launch and a cutter and send one into the harbor's mouth to cut a cable. It will be a dangerous job, for the boats will have to grapple for the cable right in range of the Spanish batteries."

Here, at last, was an end to the monotony of blockading service and a chance to do something. For weeks the big ship had been steaming idly back and forth without once firing a shot or even chasing a blockade runner. It was not strange that the news the wardroom boys were telling created a furore of excitement among the jackies on the forecabin, and the early appearance of the young officer on the deck showed that the "steering" had also been informed of the intended expedition.

Among others who heard the story on the forecabin was Cockswain Welch, who with his trousers rolled up to his knees and his muscular arms bared to the shoulder, had just come in from the third cutter, his special pet and pride, where, with a bucket and swab, he had been removing some of the traces of cinders and soot deposited by the big funnels overhead.

Welch was not a popular man among his mates. He had but recently joined the ship, and, to the disgust of many an old shellback, he had hardly been billeted to the after guard when he was rated a cockswain—vice Murphy, disgraced for drunkenness—and now had charge of the best cutter on board. Many strange stories were being whispered about among Welch's mates concerning the new cockswain. He was too young to have been an apprentice, and there were some who said he was now serving his first enlistment and had obtained his rating because of a pull with some of the youngsters in the steerage. Others averred that Welch was not the cockswain's real name and that he had a story to tell which would make a fine sensation for any of the newspaper correspondents hovering about the squadron on the swift little towboats could any one guess what it was. But Welch, by his quiet attention to duty, his reticence and gentlemanly manners, had hitherto re-

mained a mystery, which bothered the curious ones among the jackies not a little. Withal, he seemed to be a good seaman and to have the confidence of his superiors, who, if they knew his secret, had kept it well to themselves.

"Pass the word for Welch, the cockswain of the third cutter!" piped the boatswain's mate. "Lay after to the quarter deck!"

The message was taken up and repeated by the boatswain's mates in the different parts of the ship, and the cockswain, rolling down his duck trousers and setting his watch cap squarely on the top of his head, hurried off in response to the call.

Reaching the quarter deck, Welch stood at attention, forward of the steerage hatch, until his soldierly figure caught the eye of the first lieutenant, who was pacing nervously up and down the weather side.

"Welch!" the executive officer spoke sharply and stopped suddenly in his hurried walk.

The cockswain sprang forward, and, bringing his bare heels together in the correct posture of "attention," saluted his superior.

"We're going to try and cut that cable to-day and shall send in the third cutter, with the launch, to do the work. It will require a cool head to handle the cutter under fire, and there are many chances that she may not come back unscathed. This work must be done, and everything will depend on the way the boats are handled. Lieutenant de Koven will have charge of the expedition, and Mr. Karl will go in the cutter. Only volunteers will be taken, and I have sent for you to give you a chance to go."

"Thank you, sir," said Welch, with a tone of self-possession, though his cheeks flushed.

"You may go forward and quietly pick out eight men for your boat. Take only volunteers and good, cool-headed men. When you have selected your crew, report to Mr. Karl. That will do."

Welch saluted and hurried forward as fast as his legs would carry him. This was a chance he had been waiting, longing, praying for. The dangers of the expedition did not occur to him, and if they had he would have worried little about them. He now had an opportunity to distinguish himself and perhaps show some people that—well, he would not think of this just now, but Cockswain Welch did think of these things just the same, and the more he thought of them the more anxious he was to start on the perilous expedition.

Eight men for the cutter were quickly selected. He might have had twenty times as many had he been ordered to take them, but the chosen ones were all strong, able men, who could be relied on to do their duty under the most trying circumstances.

Getting his clothes bag from the bagroom, as the other men were doing, Welch dressed in a clean working suit, with his big black herebief correctly knotted about his throat and hurried down to report to Mr. Karl.

In the steerage the naval cadets and junior officers were just finishing an early breakfast, and the Japanese servants were hurrying back and forth with tempting dishes and steaming pots of coffee. The cockswain's knock at the door brought the steerage steward, and to him Welch repeated his message.

His words were heard by the youngsters at the table, and one of them sang out in clear, boyish tones: "Come in, Welch."

The cockswain, hat in hand, entered the room and found himself facing Naval Cadet Karl, who was making short work of a regulation navy breakfast of bacon and eggs. "I was ordered to report to you, sir," said Welch.

"All right, cockswain; come in here. I want to see you a minute," and Karl, jumping from the table, pushed open the door of his stateroom and motioned to Welch to enter the little room where the tumbled bunks and general untidy appearance showed that Karl's Japanese boy had not yet put this apartment in condition for inspection.

Such an unusual proceeding on the part of their messmate as to in-

vite a sailor into his stateroom made the eyes of the other young gentlemen at the table protrude from their sockets.

"Karl always was a genius in eccentricity, but this move beats me," remarked one of the cadets.

There was but one chair in the stateroom, and in this Karl seated the seaman as soon as the heavy drapery at the door had fallen behind them.

"See here, Andrew"—Karl was visibly excited, and his voice trembled a little as he spoke—"you're going with me to-day into a veritable hell trap, and before we go I want to tell you something. Until after you had told the commandant of cadets at the academy that you were guilty of 'gouging' at that 'skinny' exam, I never knew that you cared anything for my sister. I acted like a coward about that affair, and I am willing to acknowledge it. I permitted you to take the whole blame because I was too cowardly to let on that I was the guilty person. I asked you to help me at that examination, and you did it. When old Crook saw on the floor that piece of paper with the skinny problem on it, which you had tried to pass to me, I should have owned up at once that the problem was intended for me and not for you. Well, I didn't own up to it, as I should have done." Karl's face was now flushed, and he was raising his voice a little. "You were dismissed and never lisped a word to anybody in the academy about my treachery."

"You took my punishment. You were disgraced and your life was ruined. You could have ruined me had you been less of a man. No, no!"—Welch had now jumped to his feet and was trying to say something—"I say you could have ruined me, but you took my disgrace and for my sake became a homeless wanderer. After you were dismissed from the academy I learned that Nellie loved you. Yes; she wrote me that she loved you, and see, here is the letter."

Karl drew from a pigeonhole in his desk a dainty envelope and passed it to Welch, who sat with his hand shading his eyes, as if dazed. "Then I began to see how selfishly I behaved," Karl went on. "When you came on board this ship, an enlisted man, I knew you at once in spite of your moustache and your changed appearance, but Bill and the other fellows didn't recognize you. I have done what I could for you here, but it hasn't been much that I could do. I knew you would want to go on this cable-cutting trip, and I asked the first luff to send you with me in the cutter."

"I have kept my secret, but in this letter, which I have just written, I have told the fellows all about you and how you took my punishment like a hero—yes, that's the word, a hero, for you are a hero, Andrew, and I'm a confounded rascal. If I don't get back from this trip we are going to-day, the boys will find the letter in my desk. I have written home, too," and Karl's face became pale again, and he nervously shuffled the papers in his desk. "Nellie will know about it too. I have told her all in this letter."

The naval cadet and the seaman faced each other in silence a moment, then they separated, each to prepare for a hazardous venture in which they were to participate.

When Welch walked out through the steerage country to the forecabin, tightly clasping in his hand the dainty envelope Karl had given him, his face was paler than usual.

At 11 o'clock the battleship and the rest of the squadron moved toward the harbor and opened fire on the Spanish batteries, several miles distant. While the big guns roared and the shells were flying toward the beach, sending the Spanish gunners scurrying like frightened rats into their holes, the steam launch with the cutter in tow shoved off from the battleship.

The location of the cable was known, and when the cutter was a mile from shore the grappling irons were thrown overboard, and the work was begun in earnest. The cutter cast adrift from the launch worked in toward the shore, while the launch moved out into

the harbor and was out of range when the Spaniards opened fire.

Soon the water about the cutter fairly sizzled with the rain of rapid fire projectiles, but the Yankee tars, with their faces hard set and their eyes fixed on the two men handling the grappling lines, pulled doggedly away at the oars.

Karl and Cockswain Welch kept the boat moving steadily in toward the beach, nearer and nearer the batteries. The poor marksmanship of the Spaniards caused the cutter's crew to smile grimly, and one irrepressible Irishman in the bow muttered something under his breath that caused a laugh among the oarsmen.

"Silence in the boat!" commanded Karl. "Cockswain Welch!" Crash, crash! and a shriek of pain from the stroke oarsman. The flying splinters wounded three or four of the men, and the boat officer was down with a scarlet stream staining his white service blouse just below the heart. A well directed shot from a rapid fire gun on the beach had smashed a hole through the gunwale, and at the same time a ball from a Mauser rifle had brought down Karl.

The naval cadet was moaning with pain and bleeding terribly from his wound. One of the men pulling at stroke was dead, and his thwart mate badly wounded. Fortunately the boat was not severely damaged. After a moment of confusion the calm voice of Cockswain Welch brought the cutter back on its course, and the grappling for the cable went on.

On the battleship the accident to the cutter was witnessed and the firing was redoubled, but the rain of lead and steel from the shore continued, and the cutter's crew no longer laughed as they tugged at their oars. The men at the grappling lines were leaning over the side of the boat, and, encouraged by the coolness of the cockswain, whose face betrayed not the slightest anxiety or fear, their work went steadily on.

"We've got it!" shouted both the seamen and in almost one voice as the iron hooks dragging along the bottom caught the big cable.

Welch waved the wigwag flag for the launch which quickly headed toward the cutter and came gallantly down to them at full speed, amid a veritable hell of shot and shell. All hands on the grappling line, and the big cable was hauled up over the side of the boat, and just as Lieutenant de Koven came alongside with the launch, Welch brought the ax down upon the slimy cable and, after two or three strokes, severed it, the two ends sinking to the bottom, one of them moored by a water breaker attached to the grappling line.

By this time several other men were down in the bottom of the cutter, while the sides and floor gratings were splashed with blood. Quickly taking the cutter in tow, the launch headed out toward the fleet and out of range.

Cockswain Welch and the cutter's crew were the heroes of the hour. Down in the sick bay several badly wounded sailors and Cadet Karl were being tenderly cared for by the medical men of the ship, while two dead bodies were prepared for the sacred service of the morrow.

When Karl was invalided home on the dispatch boat, Cockswain Welch took him out to her on the third cutter. As the boat was speeding along Welch bent over the young officer and said:

"Here is the letter you left to be read by the officers in the steerage. I got it from your desk, and you see the seal hasn't been broken. And, if you will, sir," continued Welch, as he drew another envelope, addressed in a characteristic hand, "I wish you would give this letter to your sister for me."

"God bless you, Welch," murmured Karl, "you are a hero if ever there was one. Your letter shall be delivered if I reach home alive."

The officers on the dispatch boat marveled much as they helped Karl over the side to see him stop at the gangway and warmly shake the tall cockswain's hand, while the tears rolled down the cadet's pale cheeks.

A few weeks later Cockswain Welch received an official document

containing his discharge from the navy and inclosed in an envelope, addressed to "B. D. Welch, U. S. S. M.," was a commission of acting ensign, United States navy, signed by Secretary Long and addressed to Mr. Andrew S. Carter. But a letter in a lady's handwriting received by B. D. Welch was far more interesting to its recipient than either of those.—*H. M. Bigelow in Short Stories.*

BALTIMORE.

Two events of more than ordinary interest to the deaf of Maryland occurred a week ago. The first was the picnic or reunion of the deaf of Western Maryland, and the second the organization of the first local Branch of the Maryland Association of the Deaf since the Biennial meeting last Summer. The two events although distinct in themselves took place at the same time and place. The Reunion was carried out under the direction of a committee of hustling deaf-mutes, Messrs. E. C. Wyand, A. B. Showman, H. C. Creager and H. G. Benson, who forming themselves into a committee, sent out printed invitations to all the deaf of Western Maryland to meet at Braddock Heights, Frederick County, on Saturday, August 19th. Heretofore Baltimore City had monopolized everything in the line of re-unions, picnics, excursions, meetings, etc., and this new move was consequently looked upon much in the light of a doubtful experiment. The comparatively small number of deaf-mutes in the counties of Western Maryland, the distance separating them, and the poor railroad facilities, all combined to make the prospects for a successful meeting gloomy indeed, and when Saturday morning opened her portals revealing a dark and lowering sky, few perhaps thought of going. However, as the morning advanced all ill-omened signs disappeared, and there shone forth fair Soleil in full beauty. It was quite early in the morning when the first fair respondent of the committee's call ascended Braddock Heights, and what was her dismay to see descending not far away in the distance torrents of rain. It wasn't a Noachian deluge, still it appeared to the fair and solitary one very high it. But the "deluge" at length ran its course, and the view from the Heights was beautiful, indeed. Around one could be espied the cities and plains of four noble States of the Union, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, while under one's feet was historic ground—the battle field, where the brave Gen. Braddock fell pierced by the arrows of Indian foes, and where our immortal Washington learned his early lessons in the art of war. By ten o'clock a steady stream of people set in, and when the hour of high noon had come, the following sat around the festive board: Rev. O. J. Whildin; C. E. Wyand, of Eagles Mills; H. G. Benson, of Yeoho; Mrs. Fair and daughters Lola and Edith and son William, of Middleton; J. H. Miles, of Montgomery County; A. B. Showman, H. Lease, and Harry Kemp, of Frederick; Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and child, of New Midway; Mr. Easterday and two daughters, of Burkettville; Mr. and Mrs. Storm and Miss Sarges, of Boonsboro; the Misses De Grange, Mr. Green, Harry Creager and brother, of Frederick; Miss Sarah Porter, D. E. Woufan and daughter, of Ijamsville; Mr. Bugdebble, and a few others whose names we have forgotten. Some of the above came late, but early or late, they found a seat welcoming them. The viands were plentiful, and the pies, and the varied makes of cakes, and the fruits, and the meat, including the never to be forgotten fried chicken, were—well, soon out of sight. And with the feast of stum-mick over came the flow of—soles, for all now hid themselves to the magnificent dancing hall, of which the Heights justly boasts. Here speeches were made by E. C. Wyand, A. B. Showman, J. H. Miles and others, the trend of the remarks of each speaker being in the direction of forming some kind of an organization which would make the picnics annual affairs. Some wanted no organization at all,

simply a Committee, others wanted a Hayseed Club, others—Pleasure Club, and here the matter rested until Rev. O. J. Whildin was invited to speak. Mr. Whildin began by remarking that he saw present a number of members of the Maryland Association of the Deaf, also that there was on hand a majority of a committee appointed at the last meeting of the Association for the purpose of forming Local organizations throughout the State. He then suggested that the committee, consisting of E. C. Wyand, B. G. Benson and himself, would prepare the formation of a Local Branch, which would take the responsibility of convening the annual Reunion under discussion. This proposition immediately gained favor and after some talk on the name, Braddock Local Branch was adopted, and the following officers elected, the voting in every instance being by ballot, on account of the long lists of nominations:

E. C. Wyand, President.
A. B. Showman, Vice-President.
J. H. Miles, Secretary.
H. G. Benson, Treasurer.

President Wyand later on appointed the following Committee to have charge of the arrangements for the next Annual Reunion:

C. E. Wyand,
A. B. Showman,
George Lease,
D. E. Moylan,
Miss Kate Sarges.

The organization having now become a reality, speeches of a congratulatory nature were next in order, and they were made with enthusiasm by more than half a dozen members. The Constitution of the Association, with a few minor changes to conform to conditions existing, was adopted as the guide of the Local Branch. Until similar branches are formed in sections farther West, the scope of the Braddock Branch will extend over the whole portion of the Western part of the State, so as to include the counties of Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Allegany and Garrett. It is hoped that Baltimore County will soon form a Branch of its own. The territory to be covered by such an organization would logically include the Counties of Baltimore, Howard, Harford and Cecil. The Counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary might also band together, and populous Talbot County on the Eastern shore ought not to be far behind in the matter. The real object of these Branch Associations is to stand in the role of auxiliaries of the State Association whose offspring they are. Experience has shown that annual State Conventions are expensive, slily attended and comparatively barren of results, that the local representation is frequently large enough to outvote even a combination of representatives from outside sections, and that the social features lose much of their attractiveness on account of occurring with too great frequency. The same objections cannot be urged in connection with Local Branches, no matter whether their meetings occur annually or biennially; the distance is less injurious, sectional animosity is obliterated by proportionate delegation, and local pride upholds effort. Competition is not side-tracked, as it would seem, but given full swing in a rivalry of sections to excel each other in contributing to the welfare of the parent Association. The motive and results of rivalry is here changed to the benefit of all. The biennial meeting of sections, therefore, partakes of the nature of a tourney, and there is no reason in the world why such pleasant meetings for mutual benefit and pleasure might not be held on a "Field of Golden Good."

Rev. O. J. Whildin recently held services in Perryman and Frederick. At the former place the congregation was large, some of the deaf-mutes coming from great distances in buggies. Mr. H. T. Reamy read the services at Grace Church during Rev. Mr. Whildin's absence. On Thursday evening, the 17th, Mr. G. W. Veditz gave a lecture before Grace Deaf-Mute Guild. His subject was "The Paradise of the

West—Colorado." Over fifty listened to the lecture, which was a treat indeed. Mr. Veditz described the physical features of Colorado, his visits to particular points in the State, and the discovery of and craze over gold. He interlarded his remarks with some humorous incidents in gold-mining and thereby kept his audience in almost continuous merriment. After the lecture, which lasted two hours, and would have continued longer had the lecturer been disposed to add "postscript," a collation of ice cream and cakes was served. Mr. Veditz returns to Colorado on the last of the present month, carrying with him the best wishes and goodwill of numerous friends among the deaf of Baltimore.

Verification of Thomas Gray's immortal verse,

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air,"

is often found when we meet at our Conventions some noble soul content to bury itself in the deep glens of country life and to come forth only on rare occasions. At a recent convention of deaf-mutes there was seen such a being, and, although hayseeds were in his hair, mud was on his boots, and his horny hands bore mute evidence of his devotion to toil, there was not one in that vast throng more gentle in demeanor, more straightforward in conversation or more brilliant in intellect. He stood forth a very golden amid the dross of conventionality, but only for a while, a little while!

Mrs. G. M. Leitner is spending a week or so with Miss Mamie Steigler, in DuLaney's Valley, Md.

Miss Lola Pettit left Baltimore, last Friday, for a few weeks' visit to the home of her friend, Miss Lula Pincost, of Pincostville, Virginia.

It will interest many of the deaf of Baltimore to note that the Rev. W. L. Devries, Rector of St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, Washington, who was recently appointed a member of the Washington Deaf-Mute Commission by Bishop Satterlee, was born next door to Grace Church. Mr. Devries lived in Baltimore until 1890. At the age of four he lost his hearing from scarlet fever, but recovered when he had reached his fourteenth year. He is thoroughly familiar with, having often attended, the services for deaf-mutes at Grace Chapel. His appointment upon the Washington Commission, of which he is treasurer, is a distinct gain to the work, not only on account of his familiarity with deaf-mute services, but also because of his well-known activity in the Church. Recently the New York *Churchman* contained a lengthy article from his pen, describing the services at St. John's Hall and the pastoral work of the Rev. O. J. Whildin in the Washington Diocese.

It may not be generally known that Baltimore has a lawyer who is perfectly stone deaf. Mr. Sterrett Gittings, a member of the Baltimore bar, cannot hear a cannon roar, and yet he is a successful practitioner. When a young man Mr. Gittings lost his hearing. He was then a law student and on the point of hanging up his shingle. The prospects were not encouraging, but being endowed with indomitable grit, he engaged a private tutor and in a few years mastered thoroughly the art of lip-reading. To-day he is a past master, depending wholly upon his keen eyesight to carry him on. He does not know the manual alphabet, nor the sign-language, and neither does he count among his acquaintances more than one or two persons similarly afflicted as himself; and more's the pity, for who would not like to have such a shining personality counted among the two hundred composing Baltimore's deaf-mute world!

A lost sister of the Pleiades, toying with the strings of her lyre, muses over the alluring subject of others' loves! *Vide Cactus* in last week's Register.

ROLAND.

Of 302,000 blind persons in Europe, Russia confesses to be responsible for 192,000.

Frequent moistening of the broom adds to its usefulness and also saves the carpet.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 163d Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS.

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Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

"He's true to God who's true to man;

Wherever wrong is done

To the humblest and the weakest

'Neath the all-beholding sun,

That wrong is done does to us,

And they are slaves most base.

Whose love of right is for themselves,

And not for all the race."

THE large amount of space given to the report of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Convention, is responsible for the omission of a goodly quantity of news about the deaf.

Conventions come but once a year, consequently they have the first call for space. We print the news every week, and such as is left out of this issue will come out in print next week.

Marguerite H. Maynard, daughter of Robert E. Maynard, is in the Berkshire Hills, Mass., where she will remain with her uncle and aunt until the middle of October.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet is at the "Cary Cottage," Richfield Springs, N. Y., where he went for the benefit of his health. He writes that he is improving greatly, and bathes in and drinks hot sulphur water every day. Dr. and Mrs. Gallaudet and his daughter, Elizabeth, return to their New York home, on September 1st, and Dr. Gallaudet hopes to be at St. Ann's, on Sunday, the 3d of September.

GALLAUDET UNION.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO THE MEMBERS:—By order of the President I am authorized to announce that the Executive Board has cancelled the Convention to be held at Decatur in 1900 for various reasons. The Board will receive offers from other locations for the Convention; such offers must provide for hall for the meeting, entertainments, etc. Such offers must be through the undersigned and must be made in good faith. The Board reserves the right to reject one and all of such offers. Now is the opportunity for the deaf in each of the large cities of Central Illinois to organize, and it is quite safe to say that the best offer—location considered—will take the Convention.

Fraternalty yours,

O. H. REGENSBURG,
261 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Notice.

The Albany—Troy Committee have of late received letters which show that there will be quite a number of deaf wheelmen coming this way to take part in the road race, some of them eight in number belong in Utica. Win. Marshall, of Portchester, N. Y., is willing to race with any deaf-mute for the purse of from \$5 to \$20, after the road race from East Albany to Kinderhook Lake is through with. Train leaves Albany at 10 o'clock.

A. KEENAN,
J. CANNERTON.

SERVICES FOR DEAF-MUTES.

SEPTEMBER 30—FOURTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 3 P. M.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New York. Holy Communion. St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn. Holy Communion.

Trinity Church, Newark.

St. John's Church, Yonkers.

"The Parishioners of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes" will hold a meeting on Thursday, September 7th, at 8 P. M., in the Guild room.

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

SEPTEMBER.

3-5 P. M., Service at Martin's Ferry, O.
3-5 P. M., Service at St. Paul's Church, Martin's Ferry.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

Full Account of the Proceedings of the Convention at York, Pa.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—THE ORATION—MAYOR GEISE WELCOMES THE SOCIETY.

Branch Societies Organized—Plans for the Home for Aged and Infirm and Blind Deaf.

(Reported Specially for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.)

Right on the eve of the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial (one hundred and fifty years) of the City of York, the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf convened in that city, being its fourteenth convention. Perhaps, few of our readers know the historic part which this now beautiful and thriving city gained during the Revolutionary War. It may interest them, therefore, to know that for a period of about six months York was the seat of the Congress of the States, not by choice, but from necessity and for the safety of the National records. The city now has a population of about thirty-five thousand.

The Convention opened on Wednesday morning, August 23d, at 10 o'clock, in the Parish House of St. John's (Episcopal) Church, on North Duke Street. Rev. J. M. Koehler, Pastor of All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Philadelphia, and President of the Society, offering prayer.

About seventy-five persons were in attendance at the first session.

Prof. A. U. Downing, of Pittsburg, acted as Official Interpreter.

The members were welcomed in behalf of St. John's congregation by the Rector, Rev. Charles James Wood. In a felicitous way he told how he had just dropped in as a spectator at the opening, and then was taxed upon to give the address, which he had thought was to be given at the evening session. He, therefore, would only say a little, and reserve enough for the other time.

President Koehler responded as happily to the venerable rector's words of welcome.

Some fun was occasioned by the President suggesting that Rev. Mr. Wood, as he was about to leave, act as Sergeant-at-Arms, but the reverend gentleman quickly and courteously declined the honor.

William S. Hain, of York, was then appointed as usher.

Vice President Breen, of Philadelphia, was then called to the chair while the president delivered his annual address of which the following is a brief synopsis:

"We are gathered together here for the fourteenth time in convention," he said. In 1881, we had our first meeting at Harrisburg, and founded the organization. In the nineteen years since we have gone forward steadily, growing not as we had hoped we would, but on the other hand, not lessened any. We feel thankful that we are gathered together here, and glad to have the opportunity of showing that we are still alive."

"In the past year, he said, several things had happened which showed that the future would be marked with better progress. Last year he had made some suggestions to help the Society by the organization of local branches throughout the state and in fall the first of these was instituted at Williamsport. All the deaf of the neighborhood, upwards of twenty-three, became members of this. Another branch was organized at Pittsburg with seventeen members. Last month the third was organized at Carlisle and all the deaf in the town joined it. At 4 o'clock this morning—here there were risibles again in the convention—in Philadelphia, the fourth branch was organized with eight members. "When members have enthusiasm enough," said the president, "to get up at 4 o'clock and organize a branch, we have much to hope for the future." This was greeted with general applause.

"Pittsburg, has a good many deaf—two or three hundred—and Philadelphia has a large number. These cities have more than any others in the state. He hoped that Williamsport's example would be followed by Scranton, Allentown and other cities, where, as he afterward explained, the number of deaf is particularly large.

"At the last convention, held at Pittsburg, he appointed Messrs. Teegarden, Allabough and Rolshouse

a committee to arrange a scheme for the government of local branches. This committee would give its ideas to the convention and he hoped it would have a good constitution which would help to stir up enthusiasm in the work. The local branch had for its design some employment for the members between conventions and the ultimate aim of securing funds for the establishment of the home for the deaf. To keep up the enthusiasm on this project and to travel around giving advice and encouragement, was too great a task for him unaided and there was need of some form of supervision of this work. The home fund is now about \$4,000, but for stirring up enthusiasm that will swell it, there must be an agency for that purpose alone. The local branches filled that want.

"Indicating the centers for local branches, he said, Allentown was the center of a population of 200 deaf; Reading, likewise; York of 50. In the different cities of the state there are 5,000 deaf.

"Speaking of legislation, the president showed the futility of passing resolutions if not backed by organization and action. He advocated a revision of the financial ratio by which half of the society's funds now go to the home fund and the other half to the general fund. He thought the old ratio of three-fourths and one-fourth was better, as under the new the society was in debt from year to year. First, he said, a strong balance ought to be established in the treasury and then the balance given to other matters.

Among other things which he said he would like to see accomplished, is the establishment of a school at Erie. At the next session of the legislature there will be an effort made to secure the establishment of a school for the feeble-minded deaf, who constitute from 5 to 10 per cent of all deaf and ought to be given special and separate care and training. Another duty, he said, is the teaching of the deaf and dumb of Cuba and Porto Rico. A year ago he called the attention of congressmen to the necessity of teaching the deaf of Alaska. On the matter nothing had been done by the convention of deaf at St. Paul, therefore he wanted the Association to pass a strong resolution, which, now that war is over and peace will again permit Congress to deal with domestic affairs, might obtain recognition for the Alaskans from congress.

[The President delivered the above without notes. The York Daily reported it so ably that we present it almost entire.]

On motion of Mr. Breen, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Stevens, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Secretary Teegarden read the report of the Board of Managers which was adopted.

Treasurer Allabough was not ready to report and asked for time. Granted.

Chairman G. M. Teegarden, Pittsburg, then reported rules for the government of Local Branches, as follows:—

"Local Branches of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf may be formed in any part of the State of Pennsylvania by members of said Society in good standing when at least five members are associated.

"The object of said branches being, primarily, for formation of closer fraternal unity and perpetuating membership in the Society and for facilitating means of raising money for the Home Fund. Local Branches shall, therefore, be subject to the Constitution and By-Laws of the said Society, and to the authority of the Executive Committee thereof.

"Local Branches may collect and hold money for special purposes in connection with the proposed Home, but only with the approval of the

Executive Committee of the said Society.

"Local Branches shall be governed by a committee consisting of three members; viz., a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

"The Chairman shall issue calls and preside at all meetings of the Local Branch and of the Committee.

"The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Local Branch and of the Committee.

"The Treasurer of each Local Branch may collect membership fees, but shall turn the same over to the Treasurer of the Society without delay."

G. M. TEEGARDEN,
J. M. ROLSHOUSE.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the report, President Koehler announced that he gave all the branches already organized authority to do business, and added his views on the branch idea. He believed there was a great need for more efficient leaders, and that the President of the Society should have some say in the selection of officers for the branches.

Acting on the President's suggestion, Mr. Breen, of Philadelphia, moved to send the report back to the committee for further consideration. Carried.

The following Local Branches were declared organized:

No. 1. WILLIAMSPORT—

W. W. Swartz, Chairman.
Mary Gorman, Secretary.
Augustus Fahnestock, Treasurer.

Mrs. W. W. Swartz,
Charles W. Longenberger,
Mrs. C. W. Longenberger,
Mrs. Alfred Hockley,
W. H. Riegel,
John Eigenbrodt,
Peter Leonard,
Mary McDeimott,
Purcell Fahnestock,
Bruce Smith,
Edward Clapp,
Mrs. E. Clapp,
Kate Conrad.

No. 2. PITTSBURG—

Archibald Woodside, Chairman.
G. M. Teegarden, Secretary.
H. H. B. McMaster, Treasurer.

B. R. Allabough,
John M. Rolshouse,
Mrs. John M. Rolshouse,
Henry Bards,
F. A. Leitner,
Rihhart Fritzges,
Albert Orth,
Joseph T. Baillie,
Roy Brown,
Annie Pfeiffer,
Maggie R. Wagner,
Andrew Donaldson,
A. U. Downing,
Cora M. Reed.

No. 3. CARLISLE—

Daniel Paul, Chairman.
Robert A. Kerstetter, Secretary.
Harry Spahr, Treasurer.

Mrs. Daniel Paul,
Mrs. Harry Spahr,
Henry Smith,
Mrs. H. Smith,
John Drunner,
Mrs. J. Drunner,
David Glenn,
Alex. McCarter.

No. 4. PHILADELPHIA—

Thomas Breen, Chairman.
Harry E. Stevens, Secretary.
R. E. Underwood, Treasurer.

Rev. J. M. Koehler,
Mrs. J. M. Koehler,
Mrs. Otto Koenig,
Ira Poorman,
Howard E. Arnold,
James S. Reider,
Mrs. J. S. Reider,
W. E. Grime,
Mrs. J. Dorfner,
Bessie Matthews,
Cora Ford,
Mrs. M. J. Syle,
Eliza Loughridge,
Edward D. Wilson,
Mrs. E. D. Wilson,
Mary L. Lentz,
Mrs. R. E. Underwood,
John E. Pollock,
Prof. S. G. Davidson.

The President then appointed the following Committee:

On Membership—Mr. R. E. Underwood, of Philadelphia, Mr. Brooks, and Mrs. M. Heyman, of New York.

On Business—Messrs. R. M. Ziegler, Thomas Breen and J. S. Reider, of Philadelphia.

On motion, Thomas Breen, of Philadelphia; John McDonough, of Scranton, and G. M. Teegarden, of Pittsburg, were appointed to select a place for next meeting.

Treasurer Allabough stated that his accounts had not been audited for the past three years, and suggested an auditing committee.

The President humored the request by the statement that it seemed unnecessary to appoint such a committee when the Treasurer's reports for the years mentioned had always shown his accounts to be at zero. However, he appointed F. M. Leitner, of Pittsburg, and H. E. Stevens, of Philadelphia, the Committee.

Adjournment followed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order promptly at 2:30 o'clock.

The attendance was considerably larger than at the morning session.

The President read a telegram from the Rev. A. W. Mann, stating his inability to attend the convention and extending his hearty greeting.

Chairman Reider announced the formation of the programme, gave information regarding the reception and banquet at the National Hotel, on Thursday evening, and the trip to Gettysburg on Friday. He also stated that a photograph would be taken of the Convention on Thursday morning. R. M. Ziegler also spoke of the Gettysburg trip furnishing the delegates with all necessary information regarding the details.

James Reider, of Philadelphia, then read a paper on "Our Opportunities."

A lengthy and interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper, led by Mr. Koehler. While he approved a number of things which the paper spoke of, he thought it extremely difficult to build a home as quickly as desired.

The idea of forming committees in connection with the home project was considered a very good one, but he contended that it would be hard to get home workers. He pointed out that the Society had not the capital to prosecute much new work.

Prof. S. G. Davidson, of Philadelphia, here took a hand in the discussion, commenting and enlarging upon the paper. He strongly advocated lectures to the deaf all over the State on any subject that is of interest and value to them, including cooking for the ladies. He also favored industrial exhibitions of the deaf.

Rev. Mr. Koehler expressed approval of the lecture plan in unmistakable terms, but he could not see how the traveling expenses of such a lecturer could be met with the small means at the Society's command. He has known deaf persons to lose property by their ignorance, and gave an instance in which one lost a house valued at \$2000 by signing a quit claim without knowing what it meant. He urged a change of our financial system so as to enable the Society to do more work.

R. M. Ziegler, Philadelphia, thought the time had arrived for the Society to select the site for its proposed Home. The building of it would soon follow, as there was every reason to believe that contributions would come in more quickly after the selection.

Mrs. M. J. Syle, Philadelphia, also favored the early establishment of the home, or to put the funds to practical use by relieving urgent cases of distress.

To a question asked by Mr. Reider, the President replied that the Home Fund, under the present charter of the Society, was not available to relieve distress cases.

Mr. Teegarden, Pittsburg, asked if it would not be advisable to establish an Emergency Fund in connection with the Home Fund.

The President replied that if there were two funds, as suggested, either one or the other would have to suffer, and the Home fund might suffer most.

At this point, Mr. Ziegler, Philadelphia, moved to close the discussion on Mr. Reider's paper and to proceed with the next. Agreed to. Prof. B. R. Allabough, of Pittsburg, then read a paper on "How Can We Swell the Home Fund?"

Prof. Allabough's paper was also lengthily discussed, and judging from the favorable expressions on it some of his suggestions will doubtless produce good results.

Prof. S. G. Davidson, Philadelphia, made the principal speech on the paper. Among other things he said that he did not favor building the home on cigar money. He cited a story which provoked considerable laughter. A man was talking to a friend on the street, and, knowing him to be a great smoker, asked him how much he spent on cigars a day. "Fifty cents," replied his friend. "Well," said the man, "see that beautiful house over there. Do you know that if you saved fifty cents a day you could easily buy it in about ten years." His friend looked at the house and then asked "Do you own it?" "No," replied the man. "Well," rejoined his friend, "I am the owner."

Mr. Davidson thought there were better ways to raise money for the Home than to deprive deaf working people of their simple pleasures. He suggested that each deaf person make up his mind to raise a certain amount, as large as possible, by work different from his regular, or by side work.

President Koehler then appointed the following Committee on Resolution, after which the afternoon session, at 5:30 o'clock, was adjourned: R. M. Zeigler, B. R. Allabough, S. G. Davidson, J. S. Reider, Mrs. M. J. Syle.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was held in the church and was peculiarly interesting. It was opened with prayer by Rev. Wood after which he extended to the delegates an additional welcome to that of the morning. Rev. Wood said he desired to add a word to what he had said in the morning, a "word of

entire and sincere welcome to you all to the parish house and church and all its conveniences for the pursuit of your business in this convention."

Rev. Wood then presented to the delegates Mayor Frank Geise.

The Mayor welcomed the delegates in behalf of the municipality. He said in part:

"I recognize in the prints of your past labors, in the kind efforts put forth by your association from time to time, and in your assembly here to-night, you walk in the footsteps of the Divine Master, and I greet you in His name.

"It extending to you the greetings and hospitality of our community, I indulge in no idle words or empty phrases when I say that your work of love and philanthropy not alone attracts the attention of our people, but must challenge the admiration and command the sympathy and support of all those who love their fellowmen and who have heart to feel and a mind and soul ready to extend a helping hand toward those less fortunately situated than themselves."

In concluding his address, Mayor Geise extended words of welcome on the part of the people, and the municipality and invoked the divine blessing and aid upon the deliberations and deliverances of the convention.

President Koehler responded to the Mayor's address in feeling words of appreciation for the hearty welcome extended. He said: "It has always been one of the pleasures in connection with our work that the chief officers of the city welcome us. It was very pleasant to hear the kind words of the Mayor. We are not here to abuse the freedom of the city, and we never make any trouble for the Mayor or Police." President Koehler spoke of the many admirable qualities of the city. He said that York for beauty was the equal of any city in the State and termed it the garden of the State.

Hon. John W. Bittenger, President Judge of the Court, then delivered an address. He said in part:

"Surely after the kind words of welcome extended to you by the Mayor it is not necessary for me to say that you are welcome, or to welcome you on the part of the country. You are engaged in a noble work making an effort to better the welfare of your class. You have done much for one another. By organizing your society you have been enabled to assemble in a pleasure greatly to your advantage. You have established institutions and now have a noble object in view for the care of your unfortunates. You are laboring in a cause that should have the sympathy of everybody in the community."

Judge Bittenger then referred to the deaf and dumb of the community, and said he knew of no more cheerful people than they. "They are orderly," he said, "attendant to their own business and don't disturb anybody. In my nine years of service as judge, I know of no instance where one of your class was before the court. This proves that they are respectable and orderly. It is not always the noisy people who have the better achievements. General Grant was a silent man. He was by no means slow of speech, yet in regard to strategic moves, military and political plans the organization and the command of the army requiring secrecy and dispatch, or the policy of party, or administration of the government, not proper that the public should prematurely know, he might as well have been speechless. To this he largely owed his success. "Silence is golden."

After a feeling response by President Koehler, Mr. A. F. Adams, Librarian of the National Museum at Washington, delivered an oration on the subject:

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"Most of us have been in a crystal maze, that ingenious arrangement of mirrors whereby a person sees himself multiplied until he actually seems a whole host in himself. Or he finds an apparently clear passage-way suddenly blocked by a glass partition, against which he bumps his nose with more or less violence. In addition he has the opportunity of beholding himself from every point of view. The privilege may prove highly satisfactory; or on the other hand it may lessen one's opinion of himself, but in either case it merely indicates how others see us.

"By experience and inquiry we can similarly discover in the maze of every day life, how others, the hearing, see us. Their views, which are both pleasant and unpleasant, will not concern our personal appearance, but something we cannot change—our deafness. That we are deaf is not our fault, but our misfortune. Their views though, are their fault, but not necessarily our misfortune, because it lies largely in our power to change them for the better.

"Let us pass lightly over the archaic views entertained by some that the deaf are devoid of soul, mind or feeling. Also those of the opposite extreme, where we are regarded as under the special protection of providence, incapable of sinning and possessed of supernatural powers and sensibilities. On the one hand the fossilized views have reached such a state of petrification that nothing can alter them; while on the other hand the views founded on emotion will not be influenced by reason. Happily for us the extremists are few. It is with the vast majority, those occupying the golden mean, that we are chiefly concerned.

"We have our social clubs, our literary societies, our State and National Conventions, and for this we are called clannish. But does it make it so? We think not. Except for the very few it is impossible for us to derive as much advantage from organizations conducted for hearing people. This of course is no reason why we should not join such, but those intended for the deaf should have our preference. There a deaf person feels at home; there he can understand all that is going on without special effort, or without forcing some one to act as interpreter. Above all he can take an active part in the proceedings, instead of being merely a passive spectator. Freedom of intercourse by means of the sign language naturally leads the deaf to seek each other's society. I say naturally, because we see the same tendency manifested among the hearing. Do not persons speaking a common language prefer to associate with each other, rather than with those among whom an interchange of ideas by the usual method is more or less difficult? The hearing do not join our societies, but stick to their own, yet they have the assurance to call us clannish. If we admit for argument's sake that they are right, then what can be said of the stupendous clannishness we see exhibited by the hearing. It certainly does not differ in kind from our own, but only in degree.

"Our employment of signs as one of the chief means of communication with each other is the cause of many erroneous views of us held by the hearing. Some of the signs are suggestive of assault and battery, and when, as is often the case, they are accompanied by furious looks and other facial gymnastics, it is not to be wondered at that people think we are ill-natured, quarrelsome and possibly light-headed. It might be to our advantage to use signs less in public. Not a few persons look upon the sign-language as our sole means of receiving or imparting ideas. It is related that when one of the football teams representing a college in the league with Gallaudet College for the deaf, at Washington, came to play a game with the latter, it was accompanied by a goodly number of rooters. One of those—a young lady—was heard to inquire if any of the Gallaudet players could read. She found that they could not only read, but play football so well they had no difficulty in wiping up the field with her team.

"Another equally absurd view is that our deafness shuts us off from communication, resulting in a lack of information. It is amusing to have well meaning but misguided friends put themselves to trouble on our account, in order to give fragmentary narratives of lectures and daily happenings, when we can and do read them in full in printed form. With the advent of the printing press instruction through the ear has steadily decreased, until now nine-tenths of one's information is derived through the eye. A deaf person able to read and having access to a good library can communicate freely with and derive inspiring knowledge from the ablest minds that ever lived.

"Most unfortunate for us the first permanent school founded for the deaf in the United States was officially called an asylum. Recently the title was changed to school, but the odious term asylum was sanctioned so long that it will remain the popular designation of our schools for some time to come. It is unnecessary to say we attend school to be educated, not merely to be cured for and certainly not for punishment. But in the eyes of too many people, having attended a so-called asylum, we are in the same category with paupers and criminals. Were it for any reason found necessary to take the children of a public school away from their parents to a distant boarding school to be educated, what a howl there would be if this school were called an asylum.

"Not unfrequently we are the victims of a sensational penny-a-liner, who scribbles for an unscrupulous news syndicate. Everything he writes about is magnified or distorted, but the guileless public swallows it whole. He tells among other things how the dumb can be taught in a short time to rival well known orators; and dwells at great length on our ability to read the lips, citing the case of some one who could understand these lip signs from seeing the shadow of the mouth projected on a screen. The public conclude we can all do it, and are apt to lose their patience, besides thinking us stupid when they find our proficiency is far below that for which we are credited. There may be a case or two of extraordinary lip

reading ability, but it is possessed only by one having a genius for it, and such cases are extremely rare, for to quote Prof. Henry, 'Genius itself, like the blossoms of the aloe, is the solitary production of a century.'

"In the account of the adventures of a spy during the Civil War it tells how he pretended to be deaf and dumb when suspected and brought before the officers. One of them expressed his positive belief that the spy was what he claimed to be, because his face was "as expressionless as a washboard." To clinch his argument he declared that he once saw a deaf person, and he wore that identical expression or lack of expression. It is likely he saw a poor fellow whose mind was a blank, and jumped at the conclusion that all the deaf were alike in this respect. Were this officer present this evening the absence of washboards might induce him to change his opinion.

"It is surprising how many intelligent people think the deaf are capable of performing only the lowest forms of manual labor. Fifty or seventy-five years ago this idea might have been in the main correct, but thanks to our schools (not asylums), and to the subdivision of labor in all its branches, the deaf now find the number of occupations in which they can engage is very large and constantly increasing. In a work recently published to show the status of the deaf in the business world, it can be seen that they are engaged as ministers, attorneys, teachers, sculptors, artists, architects, insurance men, publishers, editors, brokers, botanists, assayers, photographers and clerks holding responsible positions. In addition the majority of the deaf are earning a comfortable living in the ordinary occupations of life. But in spite of this showing we feel that our opportunities are restricted, and that the prejudice against us has to be stubbornly fought. One of the obstacles to our employment is the difficulty of convincing business men that places exist in their establishments which can as well be filled by a deaf man as by a hearing man. The deaf are not foolish enough to attempt work they know requires them to be consulted or to be directed too much. Yet they are often met with the statement, 'We don't know the sign language,' or 'Your lip-reading is too uncertain,' or 'We have no time to write.' Of course, there is another and a brighter side to it. Several large manufacturing concerns, after employing a deaf person or two on trial gladly gave them permanent positions, and even signified their willingness to employ more. We hope though, that if employment was given to others it was because they were deaf. We have in mind the case of a firm which took a deaf man on trial, and finding him unsatisfactory, but from a cause his deafness was in no way connected, they dismissed him and afterwards refused to employ others. Now there are black sheep in even the relatively small flock of deaf people, creating trouble for themselves and others all out of proportion to their number. Our hearing friends should not judge us as a whole by the acts of a very few. We do not seek preferment because we are deaf, consequently we fail to see the justice of being turned down without a trial. It will be found that we differ just as much in capabilities and endowments from each other as do our hearing brothers among themselves.

"Closely connected with these views which injuriously affect our business prospects, is the question of insurance. For a long time most companies refused to insure a deaf person, arguing that he was too liable to accident. Prof. Bell, of telephone fame, who is well posted on the deaf, was asked for his opinion on the subject by an organization of insurance men. He is reported to have replied that were he in the business himself, he would prefer deaf policy holders, because the very fact of deafness renders a person so cautious that he seldom meets with an accident which hearing would have prevented. At the present time several good companies will insure deaf persons at the regular rates, but there is still room for missionary work in this direction.

"Although sojourning in a city bearing the same name as the royal house of York, we must as citizens of the leading republic of the world object to having our matrimonial affairs run on the same plan that prevails among the scions of royalty. On account of the prominence given a few years ago to the question of 'the formation of a deaf variety of the human race' by the intermarriage of the deaf, it seems to be settled in the minds of most hearing people that such marriages invariably result in deaf offspring. In a work recently compiled by Dr. Fay and published by the Volta Bureau, entitled 'Marriage of the Deaf in America,' over 4,000 such unions were investigated, including practically all that took place from 1800 to 1894. Out of 6,700 children born in these marriages less than 600 were deaf. Of this number certainly not over 500 were living when the census of 1890 was taken, yet there were 41,000 deaf persons enumerated. So it is evi-

dent that nearly all the deaf are born so to hearing people or owe their deafness to disease. It would appear that the way to prevent 'the formation of a deaf variety of the human race' is for the hearing to refrain from marrying and to stop the appearances of epidemics of diseases of the nervous system, like cerebrospinal meningitis, which are so productive of deafness. Although figures show that the intermarriage of the deaf is far more liable to result in deaf offspring than ordinary marriages, they are at the same time far more likely to result in hearing than deaf children. In fact it is only when there is a tendency to deafness in a family, shown by several members of the family being deaf, that the liability to deaf children becomes great; and the hearing members of such families run as great a risk as do the deaf members. It can be contended that deaf persons, even with deaf relatives, have a better right to marry than the consumptive, the inebriate, the habitual criminal or one in whose family the tendency to insanity exists. Deafness is neither a crime, a disgrace, nor need it be a bar to success in life; nor is it increased to any perceptible extent by the intermarriage of the deaf. Yet we are told not to marry at all, and legislation to that effect has even been threatened in this 'land of the free and home of the brave.' Others advise us to marry only the hearing, ignoring the fact that such unions as a rule are not as congenial, because there is more mutual sympathy between two deaf persons, due to similarity of the condition. Further such marriages defeat their object. Statistics show that when one of the parents can hear the proportion of deaf children is greater than when both parents are deaf. The deaf are isolated to a greater or less extent and need the companionship of married life more than the hearing. Cranky legislatures and meddling people with preconceived opinions will not prevent them from marrying. While at the same time common sense will lead them to listen to the advice of experienced friends, though if they resent interference in affairs of the heart they will simply be exhibiting a universal human trait.

"People profit more by adverse criticism than by the plaudits of their friends. In holding up to your gaze the views of others, the flattering ones were intentionally omitted. It is hoped we will not, figuratively speaking, try to smash the glass of this maze by personal attacks on those holding erroneous views of us as a class, but rather first remove all causes that might exist and then by patience and perseverance to modify their views until they became rational. One of the best ways to combat wrong impressions, which in our case are so often given the widest publicity, is to bring them to notice through the medium of papers which the hearing read. We are too prone to content ourselves with writing replies of more or less excellence to be published only in papers conducted in the interest of the deaf. This is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Hearing people as a rule never read these papers, and may even be unaware of their existence. While a great deal depends upon the man behind the gun, the gun itself must also be considered. Let us use weapons of long range and large calibre to fight ideas, some of which are hardly creditable to the closing days of the nineteenth century."

Rev. Mr. Wood took occasion to announce his desire of having a guild formed by the deaf of this community, which he is confident will be advantageous to them. He does not desire that it be strictly of a religious character, but on the lines of similar local societies for the advancement of the deaf. He urged that the matter be given prompt attention.

Upon the suggestion of R. M. Ziegler, a rising vate of thanks was extended to Judge Bittenger, Mayor Geise and Rev. C. J. Wood.

THURSDAY MORNING.

At 9 o'clock, a special service was held at St. John's Church with a mixed congregation of hearing and deaf people. Holy Communion was celebrated, Rev. C. J. Wood, the Rector, being celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. J. M. Koehler, of All Souls', Philadelphia.

The Convention was called to order at 10:15 o'clock.

Rev. J. M. Koehler offered prayer.

It was announced that Mr. McDonough, of Scranton, would be unable to serve on the committee to select a place for the next meeting, so the president substituted Miss Gorman, of Williamsport. This committee immediately retired. Secretary Teegarden was a member of this committee, and during his absence from the room Mr. Reider was appointed acting secretary.

The report of the Membership committee was made by its chairman, Mr. Underwood. It showed that there were eighty-two members of the Society present and a total attendance at the convention of

180. Commenting upon this report President Koehler said there was plenty of room for several times eighty-two in the membership, and he expressed the hope that this number would soon be increased.

On the suggestion of the President, Mr. Reider moved that the Convention take a recess of thirty minutes in order to have a group photograph taken in the churchyard. Agreed to.

Recess immediately followed. H. E. Stevens, Philadelphia, official photographer, memorialized the Convention.

After recess, Mr. Breen, of the Committee to select a place for the next meeting, reported Pittsburg the choice for 1900.

It was ratified by the Convention amid applause.

A partial report of the Committee on resolutions was then given by Chairman Ziegler, the following being offered:

RESOLUTIONS.

Pursuant to resolutions passed at the Pittsburg Convention in 1890, the Board of Managers employed an attorney to apply to the proper authorities for a charter for the proposed "Pennsylvania Home for the Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf," to be located in the city of Harrisburg or within a radius of fifty miles thereof, and to be managed by a Board of Seven Trustees. It was discovered, however, that this was impossible, as the law required that an application for a charter should be made to the Court of the County in which the Home was to be located, and this was as yet undecided. On January 3, 1891, the Board of Managers secured a charter for the Society itself in accordance with resolutions passed at the Reading Convention of 1888. The objects of the organization as specified in the Charter are those "of advancing the interests of the Deaf and for the establishment and maintenance of a Home for blind, aged and infirm deaf persons." The charter for the society serves all the purposes of a charter for the Home.

Under the Charter the number of Trustees is fixed at three, and the business of the organization is to be transacted in the city of Philadelphia.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the founder and present manager of the "Gallaudet Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes" in New York, thinks it advisable that, having raised the necessary funds, the Society should first purchase a site for the Home and get a clear title to it, and then advertise the project as much as possible. These steps will prove very beneficial in influencing the charitable to contribute towards the home, and, when it becomes a thing of reality, contributions will flow in still more freely. With the project realized, the maintenance and management of the Home will next become important subjects for consideration.

The Society should profit by New York's experience in maintaining its home.

In order to provide a sufficient number of active and responsible representatives of the home, it seems advisable that the present Board of Trustees should be considerably enlarged; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the present Board of Managers be instructed to request the Trustees of the Society to purchase a site for the proposed home as soon as practicable and then to apply to the proper authorities for a charter for the home, if the site should be outside of the county of Philadelphia and to advertise the home and build it.

Resolved, That in the charter its proposed Home shall be named "Pennsylvania Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf Persons;" its number of Trustees shall be fixed at Nine; and its business of its Home shall be transacted in the City and County in which the Home is to be located.

Resolved, That the trustees of the proposed Home shall be divided into three different classes of three members each; the three trustees of the first class shall be chosen to serve one year; the three trustees of the second class shall be chosen to serve two years; and the three trustees of the third class shall be chosen to serve three years; and annually thereafter, three trustees shall be chosen to succeed the three trustees whose terms are about to expire, and serve a term of three years.

Resolved, That the Society holding office at the time of the incorporation shall be the three trustees of the third class, should they be willing to continue in office, and the Board of Managers shall choose six other trustees. In case the trustees of the Society should decline to serve any longer, the Board of Managers shall choose nine trustees of the Home.

Resolved, That upon the incorporation of the Home, all the property belonging to the Home fund shall be surrendered to the Board of Trustees of the Home.

Resolved, That in case the site should be in the City and County of Philadelphia, the trustees of the Society may apply to the proper authorities for an amendment to the Charter of the Society to the effect that the number of trustees is to be fixed at nine instead of three as specified in the charter.

Mr. Allabough moved that the report be adopted.

Seconded.

A heated discussion followed.

President Koehler advised the rejection of the resolution. He said the money in the hands of the Trustees had been formally declared endowment money, and that it could not be used for the purchase of real estate. He interpreted the resolutions to be a censure of the course pursued by the Trustees and resented it. He said further that he would not serve on the Board of Trustees if the plan outlined was adopted. The plan he believed impracticable, too heavy, unbusinesslike and in every way unwise. He concluded by suggesting that the Board of

Managers should be instructed to consult with the Trustees and formulate some definite plan to be proposed at the next convention.

The resolutions were defended by Mr. Davidson, Mr. Allabough and Mr. Ziegler. They contended that the resolutions were offered in good faith and were not intended as a criticism of the Board of Trustees, a body for which they each expressed the greatest of regard, respect and confidence. They maintained, however, that some positive action should be taken without further delay. They explained that the increase of six in the Board of Trustees, one of the features of the plan which President Koehler objected to, was for the purpose of infusing more life into the work and to give the older members some young assistants.

Furthermore, it was pointed out that the Trustees were actually the servants of the Society, and not the society itself. While the Society has the fullest confidence in the Board and desires to allow it to act under its own judgment, as the Society has ever since done, it yet never meant to vest the Board with absolute rights. The Society has not quit its rights in the premises and, probably, never will. Stress was also laid on the fact that the resolutions above did not command or order the Board of Trustees to action, but REQUESTED THEM TO DO A CERTAIN THING FOR THE SOCIETY.

After President Koehler had replied briefly to the effect that he had no personal feelings in the matter and that the Trustees had done all that opportunity had allowed them to do, Mr. Underwood moved to close the discussion and vote upon the resolutions. Agreed to.

The voting resulted as follows; yeas, 10; nays, 0.

Mr. Davidson moved that the vote be withdrawn and the decision made unanimous.

To this the President smilingly assented.

A few announcements were then made, after which the Convention adjourned at 12 M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The concluding session was called to order at 2:45 o'clock.

Mr. Stevens, the Official Photographer, was permitted to announce the size of the convention photograph to be \$x10, and the price, fifty-four cents, which includes postage. A percentage will be given to the Society. Mr. R. E. Underwood was appointed to assist him to take orders.

The balance of the report of the Committee on Resolutions was then given, and was as follows:

Resolved, That the Society authorize Mr. R. Ziegler to arrange with the Mt. Airy World, of Philadelphia, for the use of space in the paper to maintain a department of "Society News," until such time as the Society may be able to publish an independent paper.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a Committee on Industries to consist of five persons, who shall solicit the loan or donation of samples of the handiwork of the deaf for exhibition purposes; and,

Resolved, That such an exhibition be made a feature of our future conventions wherever it shall appear expedient or when the articles for exhibition shall warrant it.

We have from time to time learned that Associations of the deaf have passed resolutions, criticizing the management of certain institutions for the Education of the Deaf, declaring their belief in the superiority of the Combined System to the Oral Method, and protesting against real and fancied injustice on the part of the hearing towards the deaf, etc.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf has uniformly avoided discussion of such matters, and that its silence may not be misconstrued; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, being a chartered organization and one that expects to establish and maintain a Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf Persons in the near future, the Society has no desire to meddle with the affairs of any other institution as it desires no other institution to meddle with its own affairs. Moreover, it believes that good is being accomplished by every method of instruction for the deaf that is now in use, and recognizes the fact that parents of deaf children have a right to expect them to be taught orally or manually as they may prefer.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be and they are hereby extended to the Rector of St. John's Church for the free use of the Parish Building for our Convention and for numerous other courtesies; to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co., for reduced rates of transportation; and to the press of the city of York for the very prompt and intelligent reports of our proceedings.

Resolved, That the Society tender to Prof. A. U. Downing a rising vote of thanks for having acceptably performed the difficult task of interpreting the proceedings of the Society.

Each of the above resolutions was adopted separately.

Treasurer Allabough submitted his report, which showed that the receipts for the year amounted to \$82 66 and the expenditures \$5.81. Out of the balance of \$76.85, however, must come 50 per cent of the membership fees, a matter of \$31.85, which is owing the home fund. This will leave the Society in somewhat straitened circumstances, and President Koehler suggested that the Society Treasurer give the Home Fund Treasurer a note payable at some time when it is reasonable to expect the Society will be better off financially.

Mr. Reider took advantage of the short discussion which followed the adoption of the Treasurer's report to bring up the matter of the disposition of the Society's revenue. He offered the following resolution which was referred to the By-Laws Committee:

WHEREAS, the Society requires additional funds for the prosecution of its varied work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the old ratio of paying one-fourth of the membership fees to the Home Fund and retaining the remaining three-fourths for the general fund be re-established.

The business of the Convention was then finished.

Interpreter Downing seized the opportunity to thank the Society in a felicitous speech for the resolution of thanks, which seemed to him unmerited. Nobody seemed to agree with him, however, about not meriting the thanks, not even the city press, for witness the following, taken from the Gazette:

Prof. Downing's efforts to interpret the addresses were perfect, and the apparent ease in which he conveyed them to the silent delegates was a feat pleasing to look upon. He is a past-master in the art, and he placed the newspapers and the few people indirectly interested in the convention under obligations for a full and accurate report of the proceedings.

Mr. Allabough gave his reasons for preferring the Convention in 1901, instead of in 1900; but he was ready to abide by the Society's decision. He then announced that his accounts as Treasurer of the Society for the past three years had been audited and found correct. Also, that he could take a number of 4x5 photographs during the convention and sell them and give the proceeds, less expenses, to the Home Fund.

By common consent, discretion was given to the Board of Managers to name the delegates of the Society to the International Congress of the Deaf, in Paris, in 1900.

President Koehler then, in a few appropriate words, thanked the members for the interest they took in the proceedings, for the good work done, and for the orderly manner in which all, without exception, conducted themselves. After prayer, at 3:30 o'clock, he declared the Convention adjourned sine die.

[Next week, we will give a list of members of the Association, an account of the Reception and Banquet, and other matters crowded out this week.—Ed. JOURNAL.]

IOWA.

Not long ago the JOURNAL printed a letter from a Des Moines, Ia., correspondent. Le Roy, like a great many other people, never stopped to think that when the Legislature reduced the appropriations for the various institutions, the Board of Control had to cut down expenses, in order to make both ends meet. Le Roy conveys the impression that when the Board raised the wages of employees, they did not increase those of the teachers. This is an error. The teachers' salaries were increased at the same time, and in proportion as much as were those of the employees.

For nearly a decade there has from time to time been talk of organizing a club for the deaf in Council Bluffs. The project, however, never materialized until recently. On Saturday evening, August 19th, the representative deaf met in the Bethany Baptist Church, and an organization was effected. Mr. Harry Long opened the meeting by asking that Mr. John W. Barrett be the temporary chairman. This was agreed to and then Mr. Barrett invited a number of those present to speak on the subject of forming a club. It was decided to have a temporary chairman until the next meeting when officers will be elected.

A motion of Mr. Waldo H. Rother, that the chairman appoint a committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and one on Ways and Means, was carried without opposition. The report of these two committees will be read at the next meeting, September 2d. Those present were, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Barrett, Mr. Waldo H. Rother, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Zorbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Z. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Reiner, Messrs. F. C. Holloway, L. W. Pound, Harry Long and William Strong, and others. There are about thirty-six deaf people in Council Bluffs and vicinity, but a half dozen of these live so far out in the country, as to preclude the possibility of their being regular attendants at the club meetings. Some are young children yet attending school. It is expected, however, that a larger number will be in attendance at the next meeting.

Orville Hoopes would have attended, but he was invited to spend Sunday at Dou City, so he left Saturday morning.

Harry Long recently had the honor of playing high-five, with Mayor Jennings as one of his opponents. Harry's side was beaten.

Miss Grace Zorbaugh, assistant principal of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, is spending the remainder of her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Zorbaugh.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tremaine recently went to Denver, Col., where the former will engage in business. Mrs. Tremaine is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Southwick.

Mrs. L. W. Pound was recently called to Shenandoah, by the death of a sister. After spending some time with her folks, she returned

recently. On her return trip the train she was on was badly wrecked, but she and her son, Ward, escaped injury.

Mr. John Brinkman, of Denison, Ia., was in this city recently. He came to visit the Omaha Exposition and incidentally to call on old friends.

Miss Ada Stageman is learning to operate a type writer.

Supt. and Mrs. Henry W. Rother are enjoying a visit from their nephew, Mr. Edwin Coith, of Chicago.

Mr. Joe Matthews, living near Burlington, is at present in the city. He will spend the greater part of his time at the Exposition. Mr. Matthews, a few years ago was a teacher in a school for hearing children. He is now totally deaf the result of a long illness with typhoid fever. He spent last year at the Iowa Institution learning the sign language, and attending the oral classes. He became fairly proficient in reading the lips of the teachers, but we do not know what success he has since had that direction.

Robert Brown is now working on Mr. Southwick's farm.

Miss Goldie Wicks folks have moved back from Crescent. Her father is now employed at the Exposition.

It is reported that James Jeter, a colored deaf-mute, was recently killed while walking on the railroad tracks near Centerville, Iowa. What terrible fascination is it that attracts the deaf to the railroad track?

The deaf people in Council Bluffs are puzzled about a Miss Anjulia Williams. Even Mr. Zorbaugh, the oldest deaf teacher here, cannot recollect any one of that name. Perhaps she came to Iowa from some other state. The following from the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, explains itself:

SUED FOR SLANDER.

"The petition in a highly sensational suit for slander has been filed in the district court at Harlan. The plaintiff is Miss Anjulia Williams, a deaf and dumb girl, of Earling, Shelby County, and the defendant is Rev. J. C. Hommert, a Catholic priest in charge of the church at Earling. Special damages to the amount of \$5,000 and exemplary damages in the sum of \$2,000 are demanded.

The attorneys are Myner and Lindt of this city. Miss Williams alleges that she was engaged to be married to Peter Fahn, a wealthy resident of Earling, and when the announcement of the contemplated marriage was made the Catholic priest immediately began to discourage the union, and in attaining his object resorted to the circulation of slanderous and libelous stories concerning Miss Williams and her mother, who is stated to be an aged and infirm woman. The petition states that Fahn is a member of Father Hommert's church, and that the priest naturally had great influence over him, as well as great influence in the community. She asserts, however, that his influence was not as great as Fahn's love for her, and the wedding day arrived, which was the 29th day of September, 1897, with every prospect of the consummation of a happy union. Miss Williams alleges that on this day when Fahn and one of his friends went to the parsonage to ask the priest to go to the residence of Miss Williams for the purpose of solemnizing the marriage, he not only refused to go, but scandalously attacked her character and that of her family, and advised the intending husband to go home and go to bed instead of marrying any of that "Williams trash." He also told Fahn that he would at once circulate a petition asking the mayor to run Miss Williams and her mother out of town. This threat she says was put into execution, and the community being strongly Catholic and Miss Williams not being a member of that church, a number of signers were obtained, and that on the second day of October the mayor ordered the girl and her mother to move and the two women fearing the influence of the priest, were compelled to obey."

OCCASIONAL.

Absent-minded Professor (in the bath tub)—Well, well, now I have forgotten what I got in here for.—*Fliegende Blätter*.

HELP WANTED.

A deaf-mute girl, or middle aged woman, to do light housework, in country. Orphan preferred. Good home given. See Alex. Goldfogle, 18 East 132d Street, (top floor) New York City, Thursday evening, between 7 and 7:30 o'clock, or write to him.

35-3in

AGENTS WANTED.—FOR "THE LIFE AND Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero. By Murat Halstead, the lifelong friend and admirer of the nation's idol. Biggest and best book; over 500 pages, 8x10 inches, nearly 100 pages halftone illustrations. Only \$1.50. Enormous demand. Big commissions. Outfit free. Chance of a lifetime. Write quick. The Dominion Company, 3rd Floor Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

NEW YORK.

The announcement of the Westchester County Association that it will hold a picnic on Labor Day, Monday, September 4th, is hailed with delight by the deaf of this city as will have a holiday on that day. Many as had laid plans for spending the day in some other fashion have now set their minds on that picnic, and, weather permitting, the association can anticipate a good many from this city and suburbs. The cyclers should take advantage of it and the fine roads leading to Mamaroneck. The way is the same as to Fort Schuyler or City Island, but instead of turning to the east for either place, keep straight ahead, and before you go too far ask to be directed to Mamaroneck.

But before this picnic, there is that one in Newark, on Saturday, September 2d, that you should not forget. Whether it is a picnic or something else, in your mind, leave this aside. The affair is given by the deaf, we are of the deaf, and to mingle with them will be our pleasure. This picnic commences at 2 P.M., and lasts until midnight. If you can't get there early, why, drop in at 7 or 8 P.M., and meet your many friends, dance if you like, or go and gossip, or sit down and watch boys and girls. But if you can come early, there will be games to see and lots more time in which to enjoy the fullness of all the goodness. Cortlandt Street or West 23d Street ferry will bring you to Jersey City, and then the "Newark, New York & Irvington" trolley cars take you to Bay View Park.

That mischievous little stork broke through the window of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. Conzelman, on East 102d Street, last week, threw in a bundle and flitted away. An investigation revealed a little daughter. Mrs. Conzelman (nee Dora Hasselbach) and the little girl are doing nicely.

H. Zerwich was discharged last week in the assault case. He is at present in Albany, N. Y., and bound for Buffalo.

Hiram Brown wheeled all the way from Boston to Brooklyn Borough two weeks ago. He did the distance of about ninety miles from Bridgeport to Brooklyn inside ten hours, and considering the hills, this was quite a remarkable feat.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bothner will spend a week in Atlantic City, N. J., commencing Saturday.

Little Albert Kohlmetz, junior, had a little party Sunday, in celebration of his passing the seventh milestone of life. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kohlmetz and little Albert and Dora spent Saturday till Tuesday in Ridgefield, N. J.

Piser & Russell, printers of East 125th Street, have had a new cylinder press put in a few months since. They say it is a great saving of time, especially in long runs.

Mrs. James Russell is sojourning in Massachusetts. The Mr. last week was a misprint.

Sunday's *Journal* devotes more than half a page to Prof. Quackenbush, now of the Metropolitan Police force. The *Sunday World* has half a page relative to Helen Keller, who recently successfully passed the examinations for admission to Radcliffe College, the women's annex of Harvard.

Supt. Mitchell of the Lexington Avenue School, and his pretty eight-year-old daughter, are lovers of the wheel, and are seen together frequently in Central Park.

The services at St. Ann's have been slimly attended of late, owing to inconvenience of travel at the time of the afternoon that services are held. The cable cars are crowded by people bound for Fort George and nearby parks. It has been warm, too, and it has been good weather for cycling, and the cable system is being changed to electricity, and all these work to disadvantage for good attendance.

The people of Van Nest must be an odd people, when a deaf-mute with half an education is repeatedly and persistently called "The Sage" of that place in a certain paper. There are a lot of other odd things too. I have seen half a column devoted to Paddy Mulcahy's spin on his wheel to Carnes Bay, a one-fourth column given up to Mike Beervitch's christening party, and a lot of other such stuff for which three or four lines would suffice—or, better still, nothing at all unless told in better style.

Mr. David Rosenbaum (nee Minnie Elkin), is stopping with her mother at 308 E. 105th Street, for a few weeks. She will be pleased to see her friends at that address.

A trio of deaf-mute cyclers were arrested in Coney Island, Sunday, for racing up and down Surf Avenue. All gave fictitious names, and one of them used the name of a prominent Brooklyn deaf business man, who is greatly incensed at the use of his name, and if he can discover the miscreant, he will make it warm for him. All were discharged with a warning to "Go home and sin no more." One of them was a lady, and she gave a name similar to that of a deaf lady in this city who never rode a wheel. The trio ought to know that to use another person's name is punishable with imprisonment.

OHIO.

Columbus School Opens October 4th.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

News of the Week.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 968 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

The following circular was sent out this week:

To Parents and Guardians of Pupils.

On account of a delay of two weeks in completing our new school building, the next school term will open on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1899.

Will you kindly see to it that your child comes promptly on that day? Do not ask to bring the child before opening day.

Enclosed please find:

1. Marked tape, which is to be sewed on the child's clothing.

2. List of clothing, which is to be filled out and returned on top of clothing in the trunk or valise.

3. Tag which is to be fastened on baggage.

If your child should need dental or optical attention, kindly have it attended to before the child comes to school.

I hope your child is having a pleasant vacation and will return well rested for another year's work.

The institution was never in better condition than now, and the children will find the new school building beautiful and convenient, and a stimulus to doing better work.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. JONES, Superintendent.

Two new boilers of the most improved pattern and having self-feeders are being placed in position in the engine house. There are four new ones now, two having been put up last fall. Two more are needed, but cannot be had until the legislature meets and makes the necessary appropriations. However, the old ones can still be used when necessity requires. The engineering department of the institution just now is kept quite busy laying the necessary steam heating pipes from the engine house to the new school building, as well as making the necessary repairs to the old one, and by the time school opens expect to have everything in readiness.

During the absence of Mrs. L. Stout from her home in Carmellville, Pa., visiting her brother, Mr. Collins Sawhill, of Braddock, Pa., her home was entered by burglars. A rich haul was made. A ten dollar bill, a suit of clothes, three rings and other valuables were taken. The most prized was Mrs. Stout's wedding ring.

Mrs. Collins Sawhill is just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. At one time she was in a precarious condition and the worst was feared, but her many friends in Ohio and Pennsylvania will greatly rejoice to hear that she is on the mend.

Miss Edith Pinney, of Hamilton, and Miss Clara E. Winton, of Ex-cello, were in the city, Sunday, on a visit to a friend. We are sorry to hear that Miss Winton, who has been a student at Gallaudet, will not be able to resume her studies there again.

Mr. Ernest Zell reached here Monday afternoon, direct from Boston. When he entered his home on Madison Avenue he found it anything but inviting. He has been kept busy since putting things, which the recent burglar had scattered about on the floors, in order. So far as Mr. Zell can discover, nothing of value is missing.

Principal Patterson is off on his annual vacation. After spending a couple of days with the campers at Cedar Point, he went to Cleveland by boat and thence to the home of his mother, in Trumbull County, where he will pass his time and get rested.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bard went down to Portsmouth the first of the week to visit the former's relatives. Mr. L. Odebrecht, teacher of the High School class, was in Boston last week, and is now doing New York City on pleasure and sight-seeing bent.

Miss C. M. Feasley departed for her home, Zanesville, this week, to pass the remainder of the vacation with her aged mother.

A young binderess made her appearance in the family of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. King, early Tuesday morning, and there is corresponding happiness in the family.

Miss Emma Bard and Mrs. Beulah Crout Miller were guests, Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. George Clark, of Toledo. They have a very pleasant home and are very glad to have their friends call on them.

Mr. C. W. Charles spent Wednesday with the campers at Cedar Point, and brings the news that Mr. Zorn will quit Monday, and Mr. and Mrs. Schory a few days or a week later. Mr. McGregor and Mr. Smielau are too much in love with the life and do not think of giving it up before September 10th.

Mrs. Mary Willing tendered a birthday party, Saturday evening, in honor of her guest, Miss M. Scott. A very pleasant time was had by those who participated in the affair, who were Misses Hewitt, Jennie Miller, Merrill, and Mesdames Mitchell, Willing and Messrs. Dress-

back, Bogart, Holmes, Huff, Goodman and Dun. A fine spread was served before the party broke up. Mr. John Lynn was at Wellington, last Sunday, on a visit to his wife who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stottler.

The Cleveland Ladies' Aid Society gave a lawn fete, Saturday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Edam. There was a good attendance and enjoyment abundant. Quite a sum was realized by the society for their room at the Home. The outside visitors were T. Mueller, of Oberlin; C. R. Neillie, of Newburg; and George V. Bath, of Monroeville, Gallaudet, '99.

August 26, '99.

A. B. G.

SIXTH ANNUAL

Afternoon and Evening

Picnic -- and -- ... Games

OF THE

NEW JERSEY DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY

AT

HAEBERLE'S Bay View Park 457-463 Springfield Avenue, NEWARK, N. J.

Saturday, Sept. 2, 1899

Athletic contests will begin at 3 P.M., the winners of which will receive prizes in running high jump, running broad jump, pole vaulting, potato race for ladies and gentlemen, and wrestling at 110 and 135 pounds.

TICKET (admitting one) 25 CENTS

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J. M. BLACK, P. E. KEES,
CHAS. HUMMER, M. MOSSES.

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For Only One Dollar Each.

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Four Convention Souvenir Groups.

1. At Minnehaha Falls (Minneapolis). Delegates group on on the steps. Though this group was taken in the rain at dark, it is nevertheless very good.

2. On the steamer "Tonka" on Lake Minnetonka. This picture makes the handsomest Souvenir of all.

3. In the Park at the Picnic; this is also a beautiful photograph and contains more faces than any except Capitol group.

4. On the steps at the west entrance to the State Capitol, St. Paul. This group contains all the delegates and every one should have a copy of it.

Copies of these will be shown in St. Paul by Mr. Spear, in Chicago by Mr. Wayman, in St. Louis by Mr. Schaub.

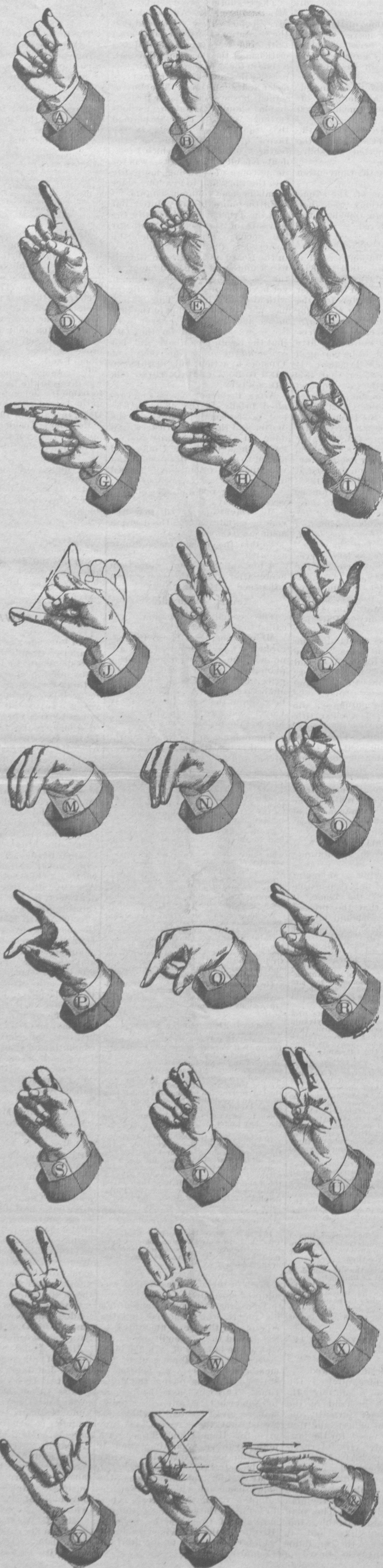
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2. The Trolley party at Queenston, Canada.

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The Fund created is divided equally between the family of the late Eugene Field and the Fund for the building of a monument to the memory of the beloved poet of childhood. Address:

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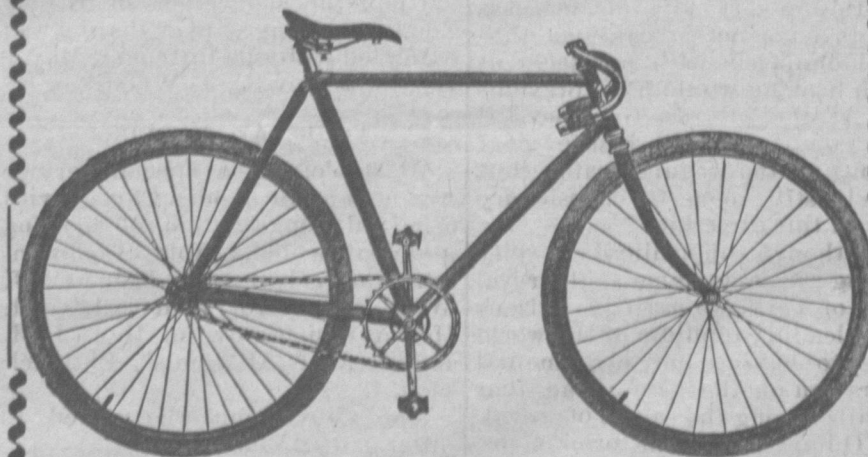
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